Vaughan.

The fourth paper was read by L. BLODGETT, of Washington; subject—The South east Monsoon of Texas; the Morthers of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico; and the Abnormal Atmospheric Movements of the North American Continent generally. Here also a spirited discussion en-

Prof. St. Jours was chosen Chairman, and Prof. H. L. Surva Secretary. The first paper before this section was On a Geological Reconnaissance of the Arkansas River; by Dr. J. A. Warden, of Glaciansti, formerly Professor of Chemistry and Geology in one of the Cincinnati Celleges. In this paper the author represented the Allovial, Tertiary and Secondary, the Granitic, the Metemorphic and the Carboniferous regions cut by that stream. The lecturer stated that the slate, or altered chale, was of good quality and was worked at Little Rock. He traced this indurated rock, and its associated sand stones, until they passed beyond the transforming influence of the cruptive granite, when they passed into the carboniferous cocks of the coal region higher up tha river. Specimens of the Granite, Quartz, Slate, Galens, Asbestos, Tale and other rocks were exhibited in quality. The former is a beautiful grey and not unlike SECTION B.

irer. Specimens of the transfer rocks were exhibited in quality. The former is a beautiful grey and not unlike that from Quincy. A list of plants was appended, which indicate the character of the flora of the State.

Dr. W. J. Bunkerr, of Boston, then read a very interesting paper On the Blood Corpuscles, and their Relations to the Spleen. He said the history of the Spleen is, indeed, a remarkable one in Physiological science. From the earliest times to the present day it has been the opprobrium of investigation; and the dignified Old Halley, after searching in vain for its functional relations, concluded it was an unimportant part of the economy. No less than lifteen theories of its use have been advanced. Quite recently another view has been affered, which is unique, and in no respect like any of the proceeding. The celebrated Physiologist Kolliker, maintains that the spleen is the blood destroying organ. It is an interesting question to know what becomes of all the blood corpuscles which are used in the system. Kolliker supposed that they congregate in the system. As of the form of cles which are used in the system. Kolliker supposed that they congregate in the spleen, assume the form of globular masses and then dissolve, passing off for biliary or some other purposes. In the spleen-tissue of many animals there are often observed roundish or oval masses. of a brownish color and of a size varying from 1 2)) to 1-1500 of aninch in diameter; these appear to be aggregations or collections of blood co-puscles. Koluker thinks these bodies occur very generally and constantly in the spleen, and that they serve for the working us of in the spicen, and that they serve for the working up of oid worn out blood corpuscles. I have (said the reader) examined the spicen throughout the vertebrata with special reference to this doctrine, and have not found these bodies as uniformly as Kolliker; they appeared more accidental than normal. I therefore conclude that they sustain no relation to the normal functions of the \*Dr. Bunkert then went into a theory of his own con

cerning the use of the spiece, pronouncing it a ductiess gland, belonging, "as to its physiological signification, with the supra-renal capsules and the thymus and thy-"reid bodies." (By Telegraph.)

THERD DAY.
CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 29, 1833.
The Convention re-assembled this morning, and new members were admitted.

It was resolved to send copies of the proceedings to

European societies.

Providence, Nantucket and Washington were named as places to hold the next meeting at, but no decision was come to. The following papers were read to-day:

An Investigation of Analytical Morphology, by Professor Fierce.

Special Analogies in the Structure of the Eastern Hamis-phere and the Visible Hemisphere of the Moon, by Profes-

or Alexander.
The Measurement of Hights by Barometer, by E. The Tides of the Western Coast of the United States, by

Prof. Bache.

The Distribution of Precipitation in Rain and Snow on the North American Continent, by Loria Blesigett.

On Lithography and Lithographic Transfers, by E. D.

A Method of finding the Chronometer by Equal Altitudes,

A Method of finding the Chronemeter by rejections by W. Chanvenet.

The Distribution of Heat over the North American Continent, by Lorin Blodgett
Comparative precision of the Electro Chronegeaphic, or
American Method of Observation, by B. A. Gould, Jr.

The Formation and Mode of Development of the Regal
Organs, Vertebrata. Formations and Functions Adjustois.

Researches on the Development of Viviparous Aphilos, by
W. J. Burnett.

W. J. Harnett.
The Parailelism of the Lower Silurian Groups of Middle Tennessee, with those of New York, by J. M. Safford.
The Theory of Molecular Forces—Binnousar Microscope.
Histology, Red Blood, and Capitary Brood Vessels, by Histology, Red Blood, and Capillary Bired Versals, by Prof. J. L. Riddle. The Coheston of Fuids, Evaporation of Steam and Boil-er Explosions, by E. B. Hunt.

Papers and Abstracts of Papers read on Previous Our reporters send us several abstracts and copies of

Papers from which we select the following:

Papers from which we select the following:

THE BARGMETER.

On the value of the Haremeter to Navigating the American Lakes: by W. C. RENGELER, of New York City.

Mr. REDFIELD founded his remarks on the known law of rotation and progression in storms: or cyclease as they are now technically called, to signify the turning instone of so much of the lower stratum of atmosphere as comprises the entire extent of the storm, in whistever instructioning in the different parts of its died of action.

When a storm exhibits an easterly wind on the Atlantic coast, the direct turce of the wind seldom extents to the great lakes. Every great storm, when viewed in its geographical extent, is found to comprise a great cyclone or eddying circuit of wind, which en its first approach, in these latitudes, presents the wind from an eastern or south

eddying circuit of wind, which en its first approach in
these latitudes, presents the wind from an eastern or south
ern quarter of the horizon, attended and sometimes preceded by a fall of the bare noter, both of these phenomena
being due to the north-eastwardly progress of the cyclone
and its turning motion, left-see, around its own axe of relation. These first winds of the cyclone are often quite modciate, or even gentle, as compared with the succeeding
weaterly winds which are to be experienced in the due
course of rotalive progression.

As soon as the adal counter of the cyclone has passed the
station of the observer, the baronneter has commanded

As soon as the arial conter of the cyclone has passed the station of the observer, the barometer has commenced rising, and the direction of the wind becomes westerly, its firre being now greatly increased. It is quite probable that these violent westerly winds of the rear portion of the cyclone are greatly aided and enforced by the rapid and colder current of the next higher stratum of atmosphere, which commently coincides in direction.

A continued series of cyclones, varying in all dogress of energy, extent and meleon-dogical effect, is ever passing over the temperate and higher latitudes of the earth, in conformity with the great law of atmospheric circulation, and producing those alternations and amossishus which are geographically knewn as the variable winds. In all the cyclones, the particular direction of the wind, aslocally viewed, is determined by the position of the observer. It early, in the cyclonic path. When the rotative in dion is active, a fall of the barometer is seen to take place under the first winds of the cyclone, which continues till its current and producing the direction of the barometer when dimands the careful aftention of the navigator, especially on our great takes for the reasen that the force and duration of the westerly gale, which constitutes the rear of the cyclone, is itsely to gale, which constitutes the rear of the cyclone, is likely to be proportioned to the extent or degree of the barometri

The navigator should carefully note that when in the The navigator should carefully note that when in the progress of the storm the barometer has ceased to full the central portion of the cyclone has acrived, or is nearly opposite his position, and that the local change of the atorm wind to the westward is soon to follow, being precised generally, by the first rising of the parameter. It is this period which constitutes the most dangerous crisis of the storm, and of which the barometer thus allords warning. When afterward, the barometer has risen to its usual also than the figure systems that the bar of the storms or vation, it affores evidence that the body of the stormy of clone has mostly passed over. The navigator will peresi that all his precautionary measures should be taken duri-

clone has mostly passed over. The navig stor will perseave that all his precaulionary measures should be taken during the fall of the barometer, and that in proportion as this foll takes place, the crisis of the storm becomes nearer to him, and its violence the more certain.

The easterly or first wimes of every cyclone are, of course favorable for vessels which are bound in the lates. Allured by this advantage, these which are commonly and mecessarily trusted for a passage in that direction. But moderation in their force while thus profitably used can afford no measure of the strength and everify of the colder and westerly portion of the gales, which, as we have seen, constitutes the latest and man part of the ordinal storm. Nor should we forget that the extent to which the barometer falls, its each cyclone, is an approximate mearemeter falls, in each cyclone, is an approximate mea-ire of its general rotative force, at its main electron above e earth's surface, as well as of the violence of its closing esterly winds, as exhibited on the surface of the great

Wherever the fall of the barometer exceeds the com-Wherever the fall of the barometer exceeds the com-Whenever the fall of the barometer scoseds the common extent of its ordinary oscillations, every proper presention should be taken to avoid say binardons exposure to the approaching tempest, and if its fall be extraordinary in extent or rapidity, principle requires, at least for sating results, a continuance in port, or the shelter of a friendly barbor, when this can be obtained. When upon the lakes the time necessary for reaching an accessible part should early be taken into account, to order that the most proper coherent of procedure may be seasonably sampled. If no

early be taken into account, to order that the most proper course of procedure may be seasonably adopted. If noncessary detention in port or in secking refuge should sometimes be caused by attenting to their insteadious of the barometer, the same attention would still denor lead to the gaming of time, in cases where unflavorable appear ances of the weather might otherwise deceive the Judgment of a navigator, who had not the aid of a barometer. A convenient substitute for the barometer has lately come into use, which is called the Ancroid Barometer. I has an advantage in compactors, and less limiting to fatality rice, with greater famility in reading its indications. On the other hand, it is liable to gradual changes in its standthe other hand, it is liable to gradual changes in its stand-ard readings, and hance requires an occasional reference to a good standard barometer for the purpose of new ad-justment. With this needfal precaution, I deep it, for

Notice of the Discovery of a Deep Seas in the Examination of the Guid Stream in countries with the Coast Survey, by Livuts, Com. T. A. Craven and J. V. M. 150, U. S. N. Assistant, in the Coast Survey with Remarks on the Character of the Bottom by t. T. Pourtistic communicated by Prof. A. D. Bucke, Superintendent U. S. Craut Survey.

The Gulf Stream has been explored in coons The Gulf Stream has been exceeded in december in the Coast Survey, by running sections perpendicularly across it at different points in its course, and exploring the temperature and as for as provinciable, other observances of the stream, at attainers on these sections, and from the surface to depths of six and in some induces twelve is undered fathoms—the stations being selected at greater or less distances, according to the less or more rapid changes occurring in the portion of the stream where they were in

distances, according to the less or more rapid changes oc-curring in the portion of the stream where they were in tended to employe.

In the exploration made in Jane last, the hydrographic party of Lt. Coo. Craven was instructed to explore the stream in four sections beginning with one from Cape Canaveral, Florida, perpendicular to the direction of the stream; next taking up one account from St. Augustine, next from St. Simon's fra, and last from Charleston S. C. That of Lt. Com. Maffitt was to run the same section from Charleston, and then to take up others in ancession further north.

Charleston and then to take up others in succession further north

The section from Charleston was explored by Lt. Com.

Maffitt's party, between the 2d and the 14th of June, and soundings were kept entirely across the stream at depths of less than 600 fathoms, the bottom being brought up. The longitude reached was 77 deg 12 sec.

On the 14th of June, Lieut. Commanding Craven having crossed the Guif Stream without during bottom at more than one thousand fathoms, came upon a deep sea bank at the depth of 450 fathoms, in lat 22 deg 25 min N and long 79 deg 5 min. W. This bank was again met on the section north of this at similar depths, bottom being brought up, and tracked thus to a position corresponding with the Charleston section, where it had been struck by the other party, and bottom brought up from 300 fath ms. in lat. 31 deg 37 min, long 78 deg 33 min, on the 7th of June. This bank is supposed to be an extension of the Bahama banks, and will be carefully explored. Its discovery is claimed for the officers whose names are at the head of this notice, and for the work with which they are connected.

The following interesting remarks in regard to the against

The following interesting remarks in regard to the nature of the bottom brought no are made by assistant L. F. Ponetalis, who has examined the specimens deposited by Lieut. Commanding Craven in the Coast Sarvey Office, and has compared them wite those from the coast notice of Cape Henlopen, formerly examined by him. I progress to present the details of his examination to the Natural History as existing.

present the details of his examination to the Natural History section.

Mr. Pourtalis, in a letter to me, says: "I have in hands now the specimens of bottom from the Gaif Steem on tained by Lieut-Gol. Craven, I can say that they are among the most interesting I have ever seen. You rescollect that I said in my report, that with the increase in depth in the greater depths), the number of individuals appeared to increase. The greatest depth from which I I had seen specimens was between 200 and 300 fathoms. There the send contained, perhaps 50 per cent of foram inferm (in buik). The specimens now before me 2.5 m. 1,000 fathoms and there is no larger said containing foraminiferm, but foraminiferm containing a little or account. The grains of sand have to be searched for carriedly under the microscope to be noticed at all. This species are the same as found in the deeper soundings in Section III, but the specimens look fresher, and appears somewhat larger. The globigeric arcess of D'Orbigny, which forms the majority has frequently that deficate pluk color to which I cows its rame, but which I cannot resolded to have noticed in more northern specimens. There are heart the method in more northern specimens.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

RAILROAD PARES.—The committee appointed to ascer-tain from various Railroad Companies the terms on which they would consent to convey Delegates to and from the National Convention to meet at l'ittaburgh, in

which they would consent to cases before the National Convention to meet at l'ittaburgh, in August, 1853, present the following report:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will charge Delegates half price ever their raid, there being no reduction on the State works) which will leave the tare to Philviet phila \$6.6, and to Battmore \$6.12.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will grant a return ticket free, to all certified members of the Convention was on going to the Convection, paid full fare over that road The Latte Mami and Celunbus and Xenra Railroad Company will conform exactly to the above rule of the Obean Pennsylvania Company. No word has been reserved yet from the Cleveland and Columbus thompany.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Bellevontains and Indiana Companies will return all the Delegaces free, who being a certificate from the Secretary of the Chavanian that they attended its sittings as members. Delegace to pay full fare when going to the Convention.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will grant a return ticket free to all certified members of the Convention shall pass over their road.

The Maintena subsequent Northern Indiana Railroad.

pass over their road.

The Mic igen S athern and Northern Indiana Rair ad Comparies: the Michigan Central Rairoad: the biadars. Corning and New York Kailroad, the New York Combined Rairoad, and the Onio Central Rairoad, will pass at mobels of the Convention at half five each way. Monores present suitable conchers that they are such. The New Jersey Central Kallroad, will convey men'

MECHANICS NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Correspondence of The Finder Republican.
ADRIAN, Mich., Salarday, July 25, 1332

day, and continued with interval until atoms misnight. Thursday evening. The State Convention of Prot. for Michigan was mession at the same place. At it Pr. tections were represented, and they lead considerables to do. The order was represented as in a fishing condition, the mechanics having pently of wand much before was represented as in a fishing condition. It is made for the Protections of the films were recentled for new Protections. of politions were presented for new Protections. Last year, at their annual Convention, held at Delevit, liegy resolved to a time sende Mechanics, and they have done so in most of their Protections, and report win the best effect. They say it has been the means of increased compensation to working females, and has much increased their social The Protestica in Adrian numbers 31 female members.

able, which took place on Wednesday evening. Provides to the picula, however, a large procession, age formed of the members and others, who paradid the streets with a band of music, and marched to their largest multi-half to hast an address from Charles Sentell, the U. S. "Its address was confined to a discussion of their principles and the objects of their organization. Their complaints were also fully exposed, and their means of removal explained. It was said to be the largest meeting ever held in that place. The meeting was also addressed by several of the members from abroad. From his meeting we proceeded to the Protection room, where the planic was beld, and a very agreeable and social time we had, which larged until about midply ht.

The next day was bosily occupied by both Conventions. In the National Convention the proposition In the National Convention the proposition to materially change the whole of the order, was the sadout of discussion. The question of saintiting temples to the rights of the appearance of saintiting temples to the rights of the appearance of the appearance of the appearance of the saintiting temples. He took the ground that females were equal but distinct from the males, that there was great strength of intellect in the female, but great weakness of the body when compared with males, that they should make along a matter of welfare to both side wide, nothing country in the matter of welfare to both side wide, nothing country in the matter of welfare to both side wide, but provided the house when the country is the said. when compared with malas, that they should move along in matters of welfare to both side by side, neither arosing the path of the other, yet each sustaining the other. A The given tion was finally decided in the affirmative, by a magnitude vote. The females are to be admitted into the apprentive degree, but not is the journeyman, foreing no master degrees. The sudject was then referred to a normitien, to report in full on this matter, and to arrange the work so that there should be prompt initiatively services for four less. The work generally is to be remodeded,—considerative alterations made therein, so as to conform to the progress of the times.

the times.

The insult to the producers and labovers at the Crystal Palace was referred to, and an address will problem be

th September needed, differing in many coded to be presented, differing in many.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

CORTLAND B STEWNINS G. W. P. Advan Mich.

CORTLAND B STEWNINS G. W. P. Advan Mich. Berswith Lenglose you our Preamble and objects, which publish when convenient.

YALE COMMENCEMENT.

prospendence of The N. Y. Villane. NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 28, 1833. I have spent this week at Yale College, and intend d to have given your readers a sketch of the proceedings, but your local correspondent here has already given you the details, and if I speak at all, it must be on

generalities. The great difficulty with our Colleges now is that the exercises are getting to be too numerous. We must either have fewer attractions at these literary anniversaries, or we must have the anaiversuries munthly! With concio ad clerums, Phi Beta Kappa's, conceal and

practical purposes, equal to the common barometer, and secret College and Class Societies, a whole week is well suited for take navigation. necessary now to get through with the literary pro gramme.

The Yale Festival opened on Sauday with a Sermon from President Woodser. Monday and Tuesday the Faculty were engaged in examining, admitting, and "conditioning" the ambitions young gentlemen who are anxious to fill the place made sacrate by those who are advancing toward sheep skin-dom. But the Family were not half so industrious as the Mambers of the Brothers in Unity and Lincolan Societies have been in "electioneering the Fresh" for their respective societies. Indeed, the context resembles a miniature picture of the Persodorial computing.

of the Presidential compaign.

The slav evening there were several interesting etercises. The Beta Chapter of P-1 Upsion had their annual meeting at which several old graduates of Ya's and representatives from other Chapters at different O dieges were present and made speeches. The exercises were were present and made speeches. The conforces were quite miscellaneous and interesting, but the veil of secresy hangs over them as over the proceedings in secret session of the United States Senate. The Deita Kappa Epollon Society, which I believe was founded in Yale College, though not known in my college days, was old enough to have a public oration and poem. The weather was unfavorable and precented a large cathering to hear the Oration and Poem. The Orator was Wm. H. Sichaelle, of our City, who graduated with distinction

meeting witnessed the long-threatener resignation. Silliman, who has been an honored teater in the Lity for 54 years having been elected Tutor in 171 Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in Prof James L Kingsley, who was appointed a Prone year after Prof Silliman, was among the deep the past year. I believe the catalogue of the fault still be enriched with Silliman's name as Prof.

Emergins, while the more active across soliming, Jr. and Dana.

It was worth the trouble of a journey to Now. Haven and back to hear the speech of Rev. Dr. Cox. of Brookiyn. The showers of enloys he peured down in Greek. Latin, and transcender tal English, or Silliman Dwight. Day and others. Of Silliman be said his attainments were infinitely the reverse of his name, and spains at the Lincolan doner, the speech indiced, was Cox all over. I regreted, however to hear him approves of the conduct of some of the huntil soldiers of Wellington, in the Pontantian war, who seized the golden ornaments of a certain church to be melted into coin and sent into its original use of oursensy. I doubt whether, in case this country should be loveded by a French or Resistan army, and that Dr. Cox's own church should be robbed of a communion service to he melted into currency for the debauchery of the plundster, the learned Ductor would see its plausibility in as clear a light. Had Gen Scott employed Chaplains in Maxico to preach as Dr. Cox teaches, the original design of the Maxico to preach as Dr. Cox teaches, the original design of the Maxico to an war would have been carried out in a different spirit

tylleged. The procession of the Linemans was formed under the rection of Prof. Silli wan, dr. the brothers joint the progression. The members of the two a solars of last, will be astonished to find that the

These are all the Companies the Committee has be and from.

P. B. BRUNOT, D. W. MITE.

L. HARDEL Committee.

Committee the Committee to the Committee to the price of the Committee to the Britane to the The measure thing said during the sites disnor speeches was said by Henry Barnard, Lie B. Pr. Bason and others made some after almost as the obsourity of the founder of the Selecty William Windiam where name was worked in evergouse across a small galery over the President's chair, and over which were seated about to be 60 of the fairest daughters of New Haven. Mr. Burnard appressed in anytices of New Haven. Mr. Burnard appressed in anytices of New Haven. Mr. Burnard appressed in that his whose every one could see that he was only a little helow the age. I Indeed several shafes of with and all instructed by a perfection of spirited engravings Mr. Abbut gives were directed to that inthe galery. Even Dr Cox did not let it pass his notice and observation.

The sameh of the Lincolan and their contents. The

that the list is passed in notice and observation.

But enough of the Liberian and their centenary. The Brothers has their a timen years bance. Let them beat the Liberian and then ease of they can it will be example if they equal them in courtesy. I am a Brother, and strong! beand to my Society myself, but I would not cripple the Liberian of I could. One of the Brothers, however, was not quite so tolerant or the Liberia. He said that she was like the sloc true the display she had made that day was hardly worth the contary it look has to produce it.

The Commissement proceedings were witnessed to day by a large or newtree of occutiful women and distinguished men. The number of pieces on the programms to to applied were thirty two or thirty three. I think the Princesses should make the young more to select more practical states as ferme enough without ploughing over the oct worn or action that the

e past lent displayed in writing and the manner of de speaking were honorable to the College and t The talent displayed in writing and the manner of delivery in speaking were honorable to the College and to the Professor (Larned) who has the more immediate control of this branch of College education. It would be displayed to select any name and yet his inpartial. These was only one poem son Nimevah, by Throndore Bacon, of New-Haven, a son of Rev. Dr. Bacon. The valedictory was by Isane H. Hegan of New York State.

It seems to me that Y als College is becoming quits U-displayed to the year are those won by Hogan, McCalley, M. Vesgh, itsileque, McCarline, McCalley, McC

I might mertion also that the Cullionaut Swisty forme Son here students som after John C Calho lege has been dissolved—and the Sonthern lyids themselves between the other two John C Calboun, when in College was set of to the nian Segary, but, as his fromts were in the death preferred that. The cores pienes was that he coken, part in either. The Liconnais claim his name, the Br Licheuth. COMMESCEMENT AT HAMILTON

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribnia. UTICA, Finlay, Sy

the Annual Communication exercises of Hamil-College have best closed, and solden or never have the been characterized with the imagest which has be

manifested on this occasion.

The number of strangers and friends of education at were in attendance from abroad, tell better than word can the deep interest which the people of Western an their noble institution, and we would be speak for it a generous and iberal patronage. No other College in the State poincesses so many attractions in respect to loca-tion and natural senery. It stands upon the standards a belty range of hills overlooking the beautiful valley of Obsiders, but in pulse of the a buty range of lills overlooking the beautiful valley of Oriskery, but in sight of the resis and gittering spires of Utiea, with the Mahrak winding gently in the dis-tance, and surrounded on all sides by such a perfect sanorama of beauty that it seems to have been designed by nature as the retreat of the scholar and home of the

student.

I have visited within a few years must of the Colleges the Union and have noticed with care the alvantages on h, and had I a hundred sens I would place them at smillers, in the culat village of Chimon. The president ary exercises continued as Sunday sons.

the from the adjacence before the Somer of Christian Lescarch, by R.v. Dr. Phompson, of Buffle, out the Open of Sin," which was replace with in-

struction and original ideas. As a sermonizer Mr. The meson has but few equals, and we hope that his address will be published for the benefit of those who were unable to hear him. The impeon has but few equals and we hope that his address will be published for the benefit of those who ware unable to hear him.

The rheturical exercise of prize declaration occured on Monday evening and was of the most satisfactory sharacter. At no other inscitution with which we are acquainted do they furtish so fine and graceful speakers as here. The attention which is bestowed upon this distinct department has no parallel in any of the New England Colleges and nary of the declarations would have done in more to any occasion. Prof A J Upson has charge of this department, and although a young man, has but few equals as a teacher. Prizes were awarded to the following pressure.

Freakent Closs—list prize. Charles E. Knort, of Angust. 2d prize. Suplement Closs—list prize. Wm. H. Jackson, of Westmorela st; 2d prize. Ent. Charles E. Knort, of Angust. 2d prize. Suplement Closs—list prize. Wm. H. Jackson, of Westmorela st; 2d prize. Closs—list prize. Up Waster, Binghambon. 2d prize. Wm. W. Brotton, Anturn.

On Tunneday fore noon the literary securities calcibrated their anniversary at their rooms on College. Hill. Wildust F Paddock. of Clinton, delivered the valedictory before the Prizenix, which was written in fine savie and delivered with the most happy effect. M. H. Backon, of Schesa Falls, delivered deep thought and much scholarlike research.

The annual meeting of the Ainumi took place at 8 o'clock, at the stone church. H. on Wm. J. Bacom. of Utilica broided. The antidenses was delivered by Hum. Joseph I. Backwitth, of New York City.

Rev. Gundon Hantington, of Sacket's Harbor, pronounced the poem.

It was characterized in an eminent degree by a charite and closes style god abounded in many passages of the lightes poetic besury.

and classes evile and abounded in many passages of the lighter postic beauty. In the evening Prof. Nairne, of Pouchk scores, addressed

the iterary consistes in the most cloquent and foreible man-ter. His subject was "Truth," and was consed in a very brighest and practical manner. We trust that it will sursiy up published.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

showing that the necessary result of free inquiry in matters

f religion is the rejection of the Christian futh and uni-

have said more. According to this writer, "some of the

but a few years ago known as nealous and, to all appear.

nce slacere professors of evangelical truth." How did

in athetem" By "following the chase of new ideas." By

engaging to the "race of progress." By " setting for them

selves their own higher law." Their course in soul destroy

ng error is patent to all. They first " sit in judgment on

exeguls to make the Bible speak their own language.

all who are tempted to set out on so perilous a Journey, it

thought" leads only to "intellectual and moral burrenness

tagnation of thought: freedom of investigation is a fairle

to merchable percention. The logic of this article is worth of the Most Reverent Architition of New York, and w

School in Texas: and the continuation of "Weasiey" A pungent letter from Mr. Henry C. Carry rebukes the resh

previous number, and luciely explains his own position in

regard to the Sciences of Political Economy. It presents so ust a view of the labour of that emineut writer, that we

rapidly increasing.

copy it entire. To the Editor of Patriane's Monthly.

the diverging path which has landed them

chesnay the Graduating Class, to the number of

adopted principles that had no foundation in truth, and could act, therefore, he made to explain the pheacomena of the lange, heart, or brain, the consequence of which had been that they had been compelled to eliminate all the nobler parts of the system, and confine their investigations to the meaner once. I then showed that there existed simple and heartful laws, by whose and all the pheacomena could pracily be explained, and that they constituted a great system of 'social science,' perfectly harmonicas in slid its parts. This was a great work to undertake, and it might have been supposed that I would receive some counterance, if not even sid, from the public press. Far firm it, however. In the texture years that followed its publication. I never saw a single tenerican notice of it that might not have been written by a student that might not have been written by a student that he had qualified himself for the office of critic by poraling himself during the last term, in trying to understand the confused and wathless systems of Wayland or say, which will account for an facts, and o' which the serval parties are in perpetual conflict with each other. At the end of that time, it began to be seen that my books were studied in Europe—that they had been, or were being translated and republished and finally it came to be known that my whole system, from commonwers to close, had been reproduced by one of the ablest of Europe meanonomists, and among the most brilliant of French writers—and then, and sor test that it began to be thought by our own reviewers that in might, perhaps, have "some method in my madiess." Of this lines are not swan yet own few invertees, of all the reviewers who have one one most success of sile the reviewers who have one many years thus irrested "social conness," nine tanhas are advocates of international comyright, as tenting to give us American letters were and two yet fact would be its effects but if so it is a measure against which our suthers should to a man protest, for originality is de

s man must have piaced bimself in advance of his neighbors, and in advance, of his reviewer—and as the latter finds himself unable to determine their value, he slura them over as best he may, and then if benevicially discoved towards his victim, he praises him for something that is common to bimself and a dozen others, and thus "damns" him with faint praise. If otherwise discoved, he waits not! he can find some depreciating article by some stupid Englishman, and reprints that as evidence that his countryman is an ass. All this is precisely what has happened to me. Ill natured articles by some bullishmen, intront of the first elements of social science, have been printed here, but is no single instance that I now recollect has anything commendatory been republished. Such being the facts, would one err much is saying to an author, that if he would have his books to sell he must avoid all pretension to originality of thought?

he published.

O. W. deseasy the Gradusting Class, to the number of Sigleon, delivered orations. Orations were also delivered by Ediot. Authors, of Chicago, Ill., and J. H. Townsend, of Fulton, as canolidates of the second degree, which were of a highly creditable characteristics of the West, and was "The Practicable Characteristics of the West," and was of the most eloquent and interesting character. Rev. John Perpont, of Messachusetts, delivered a premier before the literary societies at the same time, which brought down the humer ascessm and every species of fun which can interest or delight an audience.

The degrees of A. M. Ac, were conferred. [The names were published in The Technic of Saturday].

The condition in which Hamilton College is now in, is of the most encouraging and flourishing character. Within the next year an observatory is to be built, and a telescope of the largest kind placed in it. It possesses one of the hest catinets of Geological and Minerological appending at the Crystal Palace.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT. WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT. Cerrespondence of The N. T. Teibune
MIDDLETOWN, Friday, July 29, 1853.
The Annual Commencement of the Wesleyan University will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 3. As this College ranks very high among the sister literary institutions of the land great interes; is excited as her proud the state of the land great interes; in excited as her proud the state of the land great interes; is excited as her proud the land great interes; in excited as her proud the land great interes; is excited as her proud the land g thens of the land, creat interest is excited as her proud.

Commencement-day draws nigh. Strangers are flocking into the city in great numbers. The hotels are crowded by visitors of rank and note.

The exercises of the occasion are expected to be un-

usually interesting. The Graduating Class will do itself honor, as it is acknowledged to be interior in talent to noise that have graduated from the Institution. Among other notables Gov. Seymour, of this State, is expected to be eent. De exercises attendant upon Commencement week are

commendatory been republished. Such being the facts, would one ert much is saying to an author, that if he would have his book is to sell he must avoid all pretension to originality of thought!

Some fifteen years since, I published a little book on eredit and banking, which contains in 100 or 150 pages more information than combe found in all the English books on the subject put together; and the reason for this is, that I lid down some simple principles—those abstract ideas that your reviewer does not like, and then showed that if the facts of the world were in accordance with them. Those ideas were slopted in France, and I have had for several years a book in which it is shown how readily by their sid all the revulsions of England and France could be secondited for. Within a menth, I have received an about the which my little volume is freely used, and is prenounced to be used to you have a sealed to be used. As we have converged in this satioest that has ever appeared. Nevertheless, having been so unfortunate as to contain original ideas, it never resolved the smallest notice here beyond some transpery newspaper paragraph, while long articles were given to enormial English volumes, written down to the level of raviewers, and the authors of which proved nothing by their until plicity of words, except that they had got to learn the AB C of the science they had undertaken to teach. And vet our people talk of the necessity of international copyright as tending to promote enginesity of thought?

Mr. Smith has, for the first time, given the world a manual of social science. Science such be based on laws. Laws are abstract ideas, and yet our reviewer, while talk ing of science, reproves him far his abstractions. His book is an excellent one, but it requires that it readers should take some little trouble to think, for there is no royal read to science. The stretch of thought that if requires is, however, not greater than night be looked for in any olever college student. In second six series as it as to a series a The exercises attendant upon Commencement week are as follows:

Suncay morning, Brocalaureate Sermon by Brahop Simpson D.D. of the M. E. Church. Sunday evening, Address Infore the Bussionary Lyceum.

Monday evening an Address before the Literary Societies by E. P. Whypple, Esq. of Boston, and a Poem by Charles Thurber, Esq. of Worcester, Mass.

Thesday evening, an Oration before the Eductic Fraterity by Professor E. O. Haven, of Michigan University.

Commencement, August 3.

The Rhetorical extinuition of the Sophomore and Junior Classes has stready taken place. The exercises were obar actorized by a very high order of pashing talent. The speakers were worthy representatives of their noble classes, the exhibition was head in the grand and spacious Chapit belonging to the University. They were entivened by music from a mand of acknowledged reputation. Great taste was displayed in the arrangements, and no labor and expiting and imposing. It is also no more than due to the Class to say, that they have not been expassed in public spirit and enterprise by any preceding one. Everything conspired to render the occasion interesting, and it was greatly hight end by the presence of a growily number of the fair sex, also expressed their approbation of the speakers by the waying of their handker, hield. If it might be allowed to speak of the merits of the young gentlemen, we would make the following criticism. First of the Suphamore. when the content of the properties of the speak of the merits of the young gentlemen, we would make the following criticisms. First of the Suphemore Class Mr. T. J. Bissell. His appearance readily commanded alreation. Freedom case and grace characterized the speaker. T. M. M. E. R. Pennoyer. He perhaps lacked grace of manner but possessed the higher quality, energy of action. Next come Mr. E. H. Trus. He had the happy combination of elegance, for each beauty of diction. The last of this class was Mr. S. W. Wood. In a word, this young restlemen may be justly called an orator. After these followed the speakers of the Junior Class. 1st. Mr. W. U. Bowen. His simplence was such as to chain the attention of the audience? 20. Mr. C. K. Martin. Here the true orator was distinctly seen in his missests appearance and bold and impassioned cloquence. Next, Mr. W. M. McLughilh. A speaker of lotty ment, his oratory resembled the speamed configuration of Taily. Last. Mr. A. Smith. His case of expression and naturalness of manner were biglidy commendable.

they end as they be gan-mot in the least when - and dear it is that the basis have knot so much success. Had they written over the heads of their reviewers, they would have been irrefrievably less. Their books are desposedably to us, test books in our codlegat, focusing they are wis knoton to the level of our proposer, an indispensable resulting for success in a text book. In our of my books is a review of De Tocqueville, and I have test used a letter from an eminent Franch communist, expressing a strong desire that a should be translated and republished, that the need so of France might see and appreciate the real character of a book so popular among superficial men. Last autum when your publishers wrote ma about con-tributions to the Magazine original American thought, &c. I replied, if you receilect, that my system being ori-ginal, I could not write others ice. but that for that reason, my contributions would not suit them. To be acceptable, in would be needed, as I said, that I should regrind it during, Rivara, McCullech Ac. as your reviewer of Seward has

martly original, but the few selections it includes are of more than common interest. We find an extraordinary discussion in the "Editor's Table," in which the writer makes some admissions, of which perhaps he is not aware. Ricaro, McCullech Ac. as your reviewer of Seward has just now done. Was I right or wrong? Would you have accepted a review of Mr. Seward the author of which should have taken original American ground, and demon-strated that there are a real social science, by the laws of which he was to be tried? Would it have been as a coept versal scepticism. The most audacious infidel could not cading spirits' in the late Convention at Hactford, were

strated that there was a real social science, by the laws of which he was to be tried? Would it have been as a coptable as one in which the entreme of science is denied, and in which we are tood that expediency is the test, while contradictions stare the writer in the face at every step of his progress? I fear not. Why then take of original thought? We are bound up in the chains of intellectical slavery to a people for internot to correseve.

A few days since, I had a conversation with the most accurate observer, and most original thicker, I have ever known, and the man, who, of all others, has done most in the country for the advancement of his science—and in the country for the advancement of his science—and in the country for the advancement of his science—and in the country for the intended was "tired of life." There is, said he noticely to take to—no one to whem to communicate a new idea with any hope that it will be appreciated, even when it involves, perhaps, a total revolution in the science in which they are themselves engaged. Here, and he, I testic for years importantidess that are scarcely listened to but in time they travel to a distance, whence they return backed by the name of some learned. Theban of Europe, who reaps all the credit of them. Is not this a true picture of the whole country. I is it not instruct whathas happened between Bustiat and myself? Are we not in a state of vassalage of the most debasing kind. Should be contained to be extained of its runing the producer in the satimation of his countryme. I true judical we had at least one journal in which an original idea might be produced without he certainty of its runing the producer in the satimation of his countryme. I true judical is each to the rehalm of his countryme. I true judical the set he grayer are in the electrone and a Aprecion of the gray and not for the rehalm of the rehalm of the producer in the satimation of his mission of the gray for in the satimation of his mission of the gray for in the satimation of his mission of he Scriptures." They try by "sheer force of an absurd But it will not do so. It "unyieldingly refuses to teach adicalism." The language of Apostles cannot be made o resemble that of the modern ultra reformer. The spirit t the New Testament cannot be felt to be indiscuony with he wild ravings of fanalical abolitionism. Hence, they nust think of some new schome of inspiration. Pirat the utherity of the Old Testament is doubted. Then many earls of the New are more than suspected of being written by fallible men. The Sabbath is found to be no better than other days. There is no need of prayer. At last, the votaby of progress becomes an open reviler of the Scriptures and the Church. Nature becomes his Gen. He orings up in cheeriess and scalless atheism. This awful spectacle. argues our eage editor, has a saintary leason. It tolls all who are upon the road of "progress" to turn back. To

I am as anxious to see the educated white man freshe exercise and expression of thought, as is see the grant negot free in the application of his unsectant powered hence it is that I trouble you with this long letter regards up your doctrines. I have no feer for them, of Europe has district from Tray have made their was despite of the attention. Tray have made their was despite of the attention from a four education for the future. Sixteen years experience considered me for attaching the proper value to other proper casulte bestweed without knowledge, and thought it feet the kindness of the first. It desire the trailing feeling of respect than the last. I desire the trailing said in the men who feel the trail and purchases in a fair and hope at sort; but such ordinates in the says, "Take not the first step." However of "new ideas," as of a pertilence. "The scope and breadth of modern were insprised not to find his algo manual at its close. The circulation of Hurger has reached industrial copies, and it enlightened men-men who feel the truth and purron the search in a fair and honest spirit, but such criticism tenerity for the search in a fair and honest spirit, but such criticism tenerity to republish had the labor of a life before him, and that such has situacy been the case, history furnishes whence So I have found to but I can say with failed "denses, it more." I have the satisfaction of knowing that while the "old figure" of Europe are a glost me. I have the young not who are to direct the modes of hought of future generations. Of the former, not a can have the courage to take up the gaustist that I have repeatedly thrown down among them in the pages of their own journals—the Journal of Europe mide. The Journal of Europe mide, of Paris. With this they are, as I see, represented in the last number by an abic disciple of the new school, whose arised the editor found This number smacks of the not weather. It partakes of he larguor of the season. The mest renducle articles are "Acadia and the Birth Place of Evangeline," "Keeping sess of a reviewer of the work on "The Stave Trade," in a

they are, as I see, further had in the 1set in inter by an able disciple of the new school, whose article the editor found him self-compelled most moviningly, to publish, such is his policy to shot out discussion.

I will have the young men of this country, as well as these of Europe. The existence of a great sound science will be ablented and it will be abknowledged that I had been the first to procedum its laws, and all of these lawsmay be found by any careful stomest of that little book of mine. the fig. had so bounded had teen sogaged to treating a bor or an arm under the unstaken belief that they were treating a body, and that the reason of this was that they had

of which your reviewer has so poor an opinion. Your HENRY C. CARET. ary traly.

Burlington, N. J., July 2, 1888. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW The July number of The Westmanster, reprinted by Scott & Ce, contains a large proportion of solid articles which to the general reader on this side of the Atlantic will be a selected to the general reader on this side of the Atlantic will be a selected to the general reader on this side of the Atlantic will be a selected to the general reader on this side of the Atlantic will be a selected to the general reader on this side of the Atlantic will be a selected to the general reader of the selected to the se prove too heavy for agreeable perusal. "John Knoz"
"The Life of Moore," and "Balaac and his Writings," and the only articles of a popular character. In the view of the "Contemporary Literature of America," we find the quent expressions of epinion, that must strike every intellicent American reader as simply Indicrous. For instance ingersell's sesquipedalian "History of the War between Great Britain and America" is characterized as a specime "of complete Americanism both of thought and style and "theroughly enjoyable" on that account. If there is and thoroughly enjoyable on his account it have a any writer in this country, always excepting the Rev. De Cox, and the professional purfers of patent medicines, who bears the slightest resemblance to Mr. Ingersoll on his lon-stiller, we would thank The Westminster to give us his name The allusion to Bancroft, in connection with such a bancon blower as Ingersoil is absolute critical profanity.

A sprightly number of the venerable "Knick," containing a liberal supply of the pseudist matter, which reades have learned always to expect in this magazine. "Manners, and Mountains." "Sketches of Travel and Character." "A Few Photographs are of the right contains and the second of the right of the second of stamp for popular reading. "George Herbert" furnished the theme for a refined and appreciative criticism. As all elist severely to task for his views of women-their sphere condition, and duties. In style and sentiment, this is an per of uncommon merit We trust the aronymous s smong the regular contributors. Of the poetry, was which this number abounds, nothing pleases as better the quaint lines entitled "A Rustic Sabbath Picture,"

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SAMUEL TAYLOR COLD RIDGE. Vol. VII. Imo., pp. 707. Harper & Browners.

With this volume, the admirable edition of Colorido experintend d by Professor Shedd is brought to a clean It contains the postical and dramatic works of the authorities which many readers will value more highly than all it transcendental metaphysics. We welcome the complete of this edition as a fitting tribute to the ments of a gra-English writer, who has found his most appreciative a mirers in this country. Without speculating on the permanence of Coloridge's fame, we freely acknowledge or sense of his salutary influence on the development.

American thought. His suggestive bints have fallen en not unfruitful soil, opened a path of light to numerous searchers for truth, and aroused to fresh activity and has more than one struggling intellect, which without his b nignant guidance, would have become the victim of soe nignant guidance, would have seeme us seemed to see tiesm and despair. Professor Shedd has acquitted blussed his delicate literary task, in preparing this edition to the press, with summent judgment and success. The pertrait of Coleridge, which forms the frontispiece of the velsine, is not an unspt expression of his simplicity unworldliness of character. The British and Foreign Medico Chirurgical Recients

July is republished by S. S. & W. Wood. It is filled with elaborate scientific and bibliographical articles in the a partments to which it is devoted. We have received An Oration on the Buttle of Bu

Itili, delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle by Parka C Bakan. It is a spirited and patriotic performance, on taining several elequent passages especially those in a fense of the Common School System.

The Second Part of The United States Illustrated, isaned by Herrmann J Meyer, contains views of New Oleans, The Capitol at Washington, Scenery on the Miss sippi, with latter press descriptions. A work both for the brary and the drawing room.

## WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

To cash on hand ...... PALACE, Now-Tork, July 30, 188 Total J. L. Brown, Agent

CITY ITEMS. ENTERTAINMENTS As, PHIS EVENING AMERI, to sight at Castle Garden, by Soning, Salvi, Se. Gist, at Nikle's to sight, by Mad. Thellon, Mr.

Bunnance and Gisl. at relative to agree, by the Williams's an Island and Ass. This the Gustom of the Gustom's Money the work as Bartania's Museum. In the attempor a troug of ledian actual Acc.

United Town Count, this evening at the National Theater, by M. German, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Cordeba Howard, and other German, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Cordeba Howard, and other controls.

Orana .- Elicir d'Amore will be repeated this evening at Castle Garden by Sontag, Salvi Badiali, Rovere, &c., with

Geneva College has conferred the degree of A. M. spon

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY FOR Prime Fill —At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon about one hundred New-Englanders, escorted by the Light Guardnumbering seventy-five muskets, and accompanied by Dodworth a Band, set out, on board the steamboat Connec ticut, from the foot of Courtlandest, for Norwich, on their way to the Plymouth celebration, to come off to-day Among the persons present were Mesers Draper, Grinzelli and Julius T. Stagg. Besides those who went on board the Connecticut, a large number, who latend participating in the celebration, went by way of Stonington and Fall River The hight Guard and the Band put up yesterlay at the Revere House, Boston, and will leave the Plymouth. They will return to Beston at 2 P. M. today and leave for New York, via the Worcester and Norsick reute at 6 o'clock this evening, arriving in New York to. morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

The anniversary which has drawn to Plymoeth solarge a number of New England's sons, is the celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrims from Delf Haven, in 1620. It may be stated that it is a substitute for the old celebration of the landing at Plymouth, on the 204 of December, when the cold weather interferes materially with the proper celebration of an event so interesting the thousands who would like to participate in the festive ties. The military companies in Plymouth Cousty will be present, and the Divisionary Corps of Cadets of Business inpany the Governor and staff. Places will be saigned in the procession for all military companies who may at among the gentlemen who have accepted the law ation of the Committee of Arrangements are Gov. Coffort. Mayor Seaver, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, B. F. Ra lell, C. H. Warren, Abbott Lawrence, N. P. Banks, C. W. Upham, J. C. Palfrey, John P. Hale, Rev G. W. Biagdan and Hev. Famuel Orgood, of New-York. A pavilson has been erected, espable of accommodating three th asset persons, and a splendid banquet will be provided for the numerous guests. A number of New England orsion are expected to speak on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of a monument, in commemoration of the Pigrim's STRIKE OF THE JOURNETHES HOUSE PAISTERS -OS

Saturday evening, at a o clock, a large number of its Junraey ment House Painters, now on a strike for the maintenance of their eachlished rate of wages, met at Military Hall, in the Bowery. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Copping, and after the reading and approved of the minutes of the last meeting the business of the evening was taken up. It appears that the journeymen are desirens of forming a Trade Protective Unon of all the house, sign and decorative painters. The main of stacle to this is in forming a union between the old sould and the new organization. The old society is been at the Journeymen House Painters Benefit Proceedings. Secrety. The new nation does not such to form it society for sick relief, but simply for Frade Protection; beat the difficulty of harmonialing the two. After considerable discussion on the subject, the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening when the painters will meet at Course their hauses as favorable to the formation of a parely

PREMER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD'S FAIR TO CO. Saturday afternoon, the members of the Neptone Hope Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here with their dest pany. No 9, of New York, who, headed by a hand of masic Hose Carriage, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. escerted them to the Crystal Palses, where they estered about 6 o'clock in the evening. The members of both Companies were attired in ciriner's dress. The those car riage is a relegated affeir, and is said to have cost \$5,000 The plains attached to the ends of the hose reel are com. posed of solid silver, most elaborately chared, the back plates are finely painted in emblematics. The boxes of the where are also of burnished silver. On the front of the carriege is a fine silver gilt erroll, and springing from the